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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he is subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Bituminous Coal Mining Bill.

Various Appropriation Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Dixmont Appropriation bill passed, with an amendment that so long as applications in behalf of indigent insane persons of any class or condition are pending for admission to said hospital, no additional paying patients shall be received.

A number of appropriations for private charities were passed, during the discussion of which it was stated that the appropriations already made would exceed the revenue of the State by $1,000,000.

The Senate met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The General Appropriation bill was considered and passed on second reading.

Recess.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30, the special order being the consideration of the act providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. The bill as amended passed second reading without discussion. The most important amendment was one which provides that if the inspector decides that the provisions of the act should apply to any drift mine now in operation, and the operator or owner should be dissatisfied with such decision, such operator or owner may apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein such mine is situated for the appointment of three disinterested and competent persons, who shall examine and make report under oath to the court. Such decision shall be final and conclusive, unless exceptions are filed thereto, in which event the court shall decide. This amendment was agreed to by the operators and miners. A violation of the provisions of the bill will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding $600.

The Senate considered a number of House bills, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following House bills were passed finally:

An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and to aid in the erection of new buildings.

An act to exempt pianos, melodeons and organs, leased or hired, from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to Mr. Long's District Telegraph bill.

Also the Senate amendment to the Dixmont appropriation.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Supplementary act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations when $2,000 stock is subscribed and ten per cent. thereon paid up, for roads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Act to validate sales and conveyances under decrees of courts by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

Act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

The act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, or a general banking law, passed finally.

Mr. Long's District Telegraph bill was reported by himself from the Conference Committee, agreeing to the Senate amendment exempting Philadelphia.

The Duquesne Inclined Railway bill was recalled from the Governor because he refused to sign it, owing to the fact that it did not require the payment of State tax.

The House adjourned.

Senator Boyer, of Clearfield, was before the Senate Boom Investigating Committee this evening, and gave substantially the same testimony that he did before the House committee, published two weeks ago.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Dom Pedro Plays a Little Game, and Beats the Receptionists—Brass Bands and a Big Crowd Disappointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dom Pedro and party arrived this evening at Pleasonton, forty miles from this city. His car was detached from the train, put behind another engine, and rushed over the road half an hour ahead of the overland train. The object was to avoid any demonstration on arrival, and was a perfect success. The party passed through Oakland without attracting attention, and crossing the bay and arriving at the wharf, took carriages to the Palace Hotel, where they entered without half a dozen people knowing they had arrived. On the arrival of the regular train at Oakland, a great crowd was in attendance, with bands playing and colors flying, while Dom Pedro was already ensconced in his apartments in the Palace Hotel. Seats had been engaged by telegraph for the party at the Mechanics' Pavilion tonight to hear Gilmore's Orchestra. On the arrival of the train at Sacramento, Dom Pedro and party hastily examined the workshops of the Central Pacific, expressing regret at the briefness of the inspection. The party will remain in the city four or five days, and thence go to other points of interest.

A Democratic Gerrymander in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this city to-day by reason of the changing of the ward boundaries by the Council last night. The city election takes place next Tuesday, and nearly all of the ward nominations had been made. Some of the wards will have to change their nominations. The Republicans held an indignation meeting in front of the *Journal* office to-night. The Democrats will hold a ratification meeting in front of the *Sentinel* office to-morrow night.

The Whisky Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The trial of Fehrenback is progressing slowly. The testimony is voluminous by direct, showing unmistakable crookedness in the management of the Fehrenback distillery in 1873 and 1874.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Christian Gueuther, distiller, returned from Canada to-day, and pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the revenue.

Labor Troubles at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., April 25.—A mob of masked Unionists attacked, this morning, the boarding house of non-Union men, and probably fatally injured four. One of the assailants was mortally wounded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Stationary or falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The ice embargo at Buffalo will not be remove for several days from present indications.

The Metropolitan Hotel at Long Branch, New Jersey, was burned last night. Loss $70,000; insurance $36,000.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Nebraska is in session at Omaha, and will adjourn to-day.

The riots in Barbadoes have been quelled. The troubles grew out of a scheme for the confederation of Windward Island.

Base Ball—At Cincinnati, yesterday, St. Louis Browns 1, Redstockings 2. At Columbus, Buckeyes 11, Milfords 0. At Louisville, first game for the national championship, Chicagos 4, Louisvilles 0.

A dispatch from San Diego, California, reports the Mexicans gathering again across the frontier, in the vicinity of Campo Solle. Fears are entertained of another raid, and pickets have been posted.

The Galveston *News'* special from Ringgold barracks, 25th, says: "General Fuero, with 2,000 Federal troops, is *en route* from Monterey for Mier. Querago will hold Monterey. Fuero will doubtless meet Diaz's forces at Mier or Camargo.

Despite J. C. Flood's denial, the story is reiterated in San Francisco that the Bonanza mines are petering out. Flood, it is said, has been quietly "unloading" his shares, being careful to do so in a way not to break the market. The ore body in Consolidated Virginia, it is said, has been impoverished by working, and deteriorates in width and quality as it descends.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

SENATE.

After discussion, the bill appropriating $15,000 to survey the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific route, was indefinitely postponed.

After the morning hour the Senate, by a vote of yeas 4, nays 41, refused to recede from its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and asked for a committee of conference. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Sargent, Frelinghysen and Withers.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Morrill, of Maine; Allison and Davis were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Chair announced Mr. McMillan as a member of the special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, in place of Mr. Oglesby, excused.

Mr. THURMAN presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, remonstrating against the reduction of the salaries of officers in the Patent Office or the diversion of any of the revenues thereof to other purposes, and praying that the revenues of said office be expended in its own proper business. Referred.

The Committee on Finance reported back, with amendments, the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity in gold coin, moneys and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and recommended its adoption.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Mr. JONES, of Nevada, resumed his argument.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, Mr. ROGY moved that the bill and pending amendments be printed. So ordered.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the Illinois contested election case of Lemoyne against Farwell.

Mr. RANDALL raised a question of consideration, so as to give precedent to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the House decided by 70 yeas to 117 nays, not to proceed with the election case.

The District of Columbia tax bill, as amended by Mr. Neal's substitute providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in relation to Pacific railroads, proposing a bill to require them to create a sinking fund to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the subsidiary bonds issued to them by the Government. The report embraces a discussion of the legal right of Congress to require this sinking fund, its necessity and justice. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, resuming it on page 37.

Mr. PIPER moved to amend the item for the San Francisco mint by increasing the appropriation for wages from $225,000 to $250,000.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend the amendment by providing that the rate of wages paid at the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those paid at the Philadelphia mint by more than twenty-five per cent. Mr. Piper's amendment was rejected and Mr. Randall's agreed to.

An item of $15,000 was inserted to carry on an assay office in the mint building at New Orleans, and one of $5,000 for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of compensation of Territorial judges, fixed in the bill at $2,500, gave rise to discussion, most of the speeches being against the utter inadequacy of that compensation. Mr. CANNON, of Utah, illustrated it by the statement that the Territorial Legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the compensation of United States judges who acted there in a dual capacity.

Mr. HOAR expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cannon's statement, and intimated that any Federal judge who received compensation from any outside source deserved impeachment.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. LORD, Chairman of the impeachment managers, to present the rejoinder to the demurrer filed by Mr. W. Belknap. The paper was read, and is to the effect that the House of Representatives, in the name of itself and the people of the United States, says that the first rejoinder to the plea of Belknap to the articles of impeachment and the matters therein contained are in matter and form sufficient in law for the House to maintain its articles of impeachment, and that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, has jurisdiction to hear, try and determine the same, and that as Belknap has not answered such articles of impeachment, or any manner denied the same, the House of Representatives prays judgment thereon according to law.

As to the first and second subdivisions of the rejoinder to the second replication of the House to the plea of defendant, wherein defendant demands trial according to law, the House, in behalf of itself and of all the people of the United States, does likewise, and as to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth subdivisions of the rejoinder, the House asserts that it ought not to be barred from having and maintaining articles of impeachment against the defendant, because it denies every argument and conclusion in such rejoinder and traverses the acts or intents charged against the defendant, and it reaffirms this truth of the latter, and therefore the House of Representatives prays judgment according to law.

The paper was approved by the House, and the Clerk was ordered to file it with the Secretary of the Senate.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Hurlbut to increase the compensation of Territorial judges from $2,500 to $3,000. After further discussion a vote was taken by tellers, but as there was no quorum voting, it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House and voted on.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment for bidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress.

Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming, opposed the amendment as one which would drive every competent judge in the Territories from the bench and fill it with dunces.

After disposing of six pages of the bill, progressing as far as the provisions for the War Department, the House adjourned.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Destructive Fire Last Night—Twelve Buildings Destroyed—List of the Sufferers—Amount of Losses Not Ascertained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., April 26, 1876.

A large fire broke out at 9:30 last night, destroying twelve buildings. Among the losses are the following: M. H. Hall, shirt factory, total; Miss L. Gordon, dressmaker, partial; Mrs. McFarland, dressmaker, partial; Mrs. A. F. Henderson, milliner, partial; Mrs. A. E. Snyder, milliner, partial; E. C. Hall, photographer, total; A. B. McLain, merchant tailor, total; C. M. & J. N. Harris's office, partial; A. Spangenberg, meat market, total; C. W. Stebbens, dentist, partial; J. S. King, dwelling, partial; Imaine English, partial; Keck & Hoops, shoemakers, partial; W. A. Thompson, merchant tailor, partial; M. B. Lowrey, partial; Jos. Hendershot's dwelling was totally burned. At the progress of the fire; R. P. Blood, druggist, partial loss on stock and fixtures; S. J. Marlin's building was damaged by fire and water. The heat was so intense that every pane of glass in the Clements House front was broken. The fire was under control at midnight. The losses cannot be estimated to-night. Very little of the property destroyed was insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

The steamship Italy, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

FIRST-CLASS STEINWAY FOR $400.

Monthly Payment Plan.

There are numbers of persons who are not aware that the famous Steinway instruments can be had on the monthly payment plan, and have as little money as any of the second-class instruments. To those we would say, call at Kleber & Bro., on Wood street, and look at their splendid stock of grand, upright and square pianos; hear their magnificent tone, admire the perfection of their workmanship and material; learn the fact that they will outlast any two pianos of other makers; read the letters of Mr. Hays, Kramer, fruit dealer, 177 Liberty street, and of Dr. Spencer, who have constantly used the Steinway make for twenty years and fifteen years, respectively, and you will come to the conclusion that there is but one piano worth buying, and that is the Steinway. The Messrs. Kleber have sold upward of 5,000 Steinway pianos in this neighborhood, and they receive daily applications to exchange for a Steinway, from parties who have been unfortunate enough to be talked into the purchase of some of the other makes. If you would run no risks and have no regrets, buy a Steinway, and you have an instrument which will give satisfaction to your children and your children's children.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The McCandless Retirement Bill

To Come Up for Action on Friday.

Judge Logan's Appointment Not Satisfactory.

Another Contest Over New Revenue Districts.

Abolition of Limited Mail Service.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.

Probability that the Forger will be Surrendered.

OPENING OF MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

The McCandless Retirement Bill.

The facts stated in these dispatches yesterday in reference to the retirement of Judge McCandless having been brought to the attention of the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the bill for that purpose will be taken up and considered on Friday, and an attempt will be made to effect its passage at once. The opposition of Stenger and Collins, which has hitherto been the cause of delay, will doubtless be stated by that time, as the facts in the case can be explained to them sufficiently in detail to bring them within the scope of their comprehensions. The announcement that Judge Logan, of Greensburg, will be appointed to succeed Judge McCandless does not meet with entire favor amongst the Republican members from Pennsylvania, as it is stated that the transfer will be followed by a Democratic President Judge in Westmoreland.

Government Exhibit at Centennial.

The shipping of articles for the Government display at the Centennial Exhibition has been almost completed.

Exchange Bank Bill.

Senator Frelinghuysen, who has charge of the bill permitting the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh to improper certain property, says that it will not be reached on the calendar for about ten days. The report, however, as is known, is favorable.

New Internal Revenue Districts.

The premonitory symptoms are visible of a lively contest for the location of the office of one of the proposed consolidated internal revenue districts at Sunbury, instead of Williamsport. By this plan Sunbury is abolished.

Abolition of Fast Mail Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning completed the Postal bill. Among the most important provisions is the amendment made to-day, limiting the pay for railway service to a speed not to exceed twenty-five miles per hour. The service at a speed of from thirty to thirty-five miles and exceeding thirty-five miles was stricken out. This practically abolishes the fast mail service, which has been so satisfactory.

The Winslow Extradition Case.

Secretary Fish said to-day that he had not yet received a reply to the last note to the British Government. This note contained citations and precedents as far back as the Ashburton treaty. The Secretary stated that it was his impression that the British Cabinet, upon further thought, had decided to reconsider their declination to give up Winslow. The time limit does not expire until the second of May. At that time the President will transmit all the papers to Congress. It is intimated that if Winslow is not returned within the time fixed, a resolution will be offered abrogating the treaty. In reference to Steinberger, Mr. Fish said that his affairs did not concern this Government, and he had given up his right to protection by accepting office in the Samoan service. The Secretary also stated that Don Pedro's desire to travel unofficially should be respected.

Papers in the Schenck Case.

The Postmaster General to-day transmitted to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a number of papers from McDougall, in reference to the Emma mine. They are said to be important.

Mississippi Investigation.

Ex-Governor Ames will be examined by the Mississippi committee on Thursday. The committee will then leave for Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed Sumner Howard United States Attorney of Utah.

NAVY YARD TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A sub-committee headed by Representative Willis, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, will on Monday next begin an investigation of the management of the Brooklyn (Navy Yard, and generally of expenditures and contracts in and about New York city for naval purposes.

DOCUMENTS IN THE EMMA MINE CASE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day received from England certain documents from the office of the Emma Mining Company, including those about which McDougall telegraphed several weeks ago as being in his possession, affecting General Schenck. At a meeting next Tuesday General Schenck may again be heard by the committee on any points concerning his integrity.

JOHN DELANO AND HIS CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to-day examined John Delano with reference to his land survey contracts. From the testimony it appears that he had an interest in the Hammond contract, though his name did not appear. Colonel John L. Merriam was his partner. The witness did nothing but to furnish money. Witness received notes or checks from Colonel Merriam, who made the checks payable to him. He made no attempt to conceal the receipt of the money, nor did he think what he did was dishonorable. His recollection was that he did not receive over $5,000 from all his surveying contracts.

The witness was asked whether he told Dr. Reed in April, 1876, that the President had evidence of his bonds in the Hammond tracts, and replied he did not recollect; and being closely questioned, he said, according to his recollection, the evidence was shown to him by General Babcock at the White House; never had a talk with the President about the matter.

ACKERMAN TESTIFIES UNDER PROTEST.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman to-day asked the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to consider whether they would demand of him an answer to the question propounded yesterday, whether he conferred with the President before paying certain moneys to John I. Davenport. The full committee not being present, a recess was taken till two o'clock.

On reassembling the committee decided to require an answer. Mr. Ackerman then put in a protest on the ground that it was both illegal and prohibited by the Constitution that such communications with the Executive should be made public. He then testified to conversations similar to those narrated by Attorney General Williams with the President.

Mr. Ackerman stated that some time in 1871, while the President was at Long Branch and he [Ackerman] was in Washington, he received a letter written by General Porter, in accordance with the direction of the President, stating that a Mr. Davenport was engaged in searching out frauds against naturalization and registration in New York, and suggesting to him [Ackerman] that he could usefully employ a portion of the money given to him by Congress to suppress election frauds in this New York case. Witness was at that time engaged in an investigation of Kemp's case in the South, and when he replied to the President's suggestion that he had already appropriated his money in that direction. He was told, in a subsequent communication from the President, that the funds could be used with as great advantage in New York city as in the South. After a full explanation he authorized the payment to Davenport. These conversations with the President extended through the fall of 1870 and spring of 1871. The frauds in elections were matters of frequent consultation, and witness recommended the employment of special counsel, and among others who were employed in New York cases was Chief Justice Waite. He could not state any specific cases in which frauds were committed, but he knew they were general. Mr. Cushing was paid for his services out of what was called the judiciary fund. Witness never thought the President was influenced in his action by any partisan motive. He wanted to prevent frauds, and he did not care what party they affected. He could not recollect that any portion of this money was used to detect frauds in Philadelphia. The latter was a Republican city, and New York was Democratic, but that did not influence the President in his action. The frauds in New York seemed to be systematic; that was the field of Davenport's operations, and the President was of the opinion that if his system could be of advantage there, it would be elsewhere. The President never for a moment thought he was acting in a partisan manner. Adjourned.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee adopted the Postoffice bill this morning, which provides that the free delivery system shall not be introduced in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants, adopted the new system of compensation for mail service by space, instead of weight, and virtually cut off the present fast mail trains. The maximum of speed is fixed at thirty miles per hour.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

The managers of the impeachment trial have summoned Marsh and wife, Vail, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, New York; E. T. Bartlett, a New York lawyer, and General Custer. Mrs. Marsh is ill.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.

The Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico. The only important amendment provides that the election for the adoption of a State Constitution shall not be earlier than June, 1877. The Senate provided not later that January, 1877.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE OUTBREAK IN BARBADOES.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Telegraph* says the latest information obtained by the Government from Barbadoes is through dispatches received on Sunday. They convey the intelligence that incendiarism has been rife, but not to an unusual extent. The Governor stated that he had countermanded the invitations made to neighboring stations for additional troops, and felt it to be inferred that he felt confident of the speedy restoration of order. No news has been received by the Admiralty from the naval commander on the station confirmatory of the reports published yesterday.

EPSOM RACES.

LONDON, April 25.—The city and suburban handicap race at Epsom to-day was won by Thunder.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli adhered to his refusal to facilitate the discussion of Mr. Fawcett's motion respecting the Royal Titles bill.

FAILURE.

LONDON, April 26.—A. G. Robinson, steamspacket agent, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

Spain.

ENGLISH PRINCES AT MADRID.

MADRID, April 25.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur arrived here to-day, and were received at the railway station by King Alfonso and a guard of honor. The royal party, escorted by horse guards, entered the city in seven carriages, each drawn by four horses, and on arriving at the palace were received by the grandees of Spain, Ministers and Court officials, the Royal Band playing "God Save the Queen."

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 25.—The Juntas of Biscay and Alavia assembled yesterday in Vittoria, and elected delegates pledged to maintain Fueros.

Germany.

LIBERALS WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 25.—At a caucus of the National Liberals to consider the bill providing for the sale of Prussian railways to the Empire, the fact appeared that all except six members of the party will support the Government.

RESIGNATION OF DELBRUCK.

BERLIN, April 25.—It is rumored that Delbruck, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, intends to resign, on account of disagreements.

Information comes from a trustworthy source that President C. Hofmann, now chief of the Ministry of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, will succeed Herr Delbruck. The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin announces that Baron Von Friesen, President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance of Saxe-Meiningen, has resigned. It is stated that the cause of his resignation was his opposition to the railway purchase.

DELBRUCK'S RETIREMENT NECESSITATES THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, April 26.—A Berlin correspondent declares that although the semi-official journals represent that President Delbruck retired on account of his health, it is well known in reliable quarters that he resigned because he was unable to give his support to Prince Bismarck's railway scheme, fearing its financial results. His withdrawal will make the organization of a new Imperial Ministry unavoidable.

The Turkish Insurrection.

THE PORTE CONTINUES MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—Representatives of all the Great Powers have counselled the Porte to undertake nothing against Montenegro, promising united efforts for the pacification of the insurgents. The Porte has taken note of these promises, but has not discontinued military preparations.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

RAGUSA, April 25.—The insurgent chief Peko Paulovics, with 500 men, occupied Suttorina on Sunday last. Mukhtar Pasha is concentrating Turks at Yatschko, and a great battle is expected by the end of the week.

PEACE OF EUROPE ASSURED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The *Gazette* says the fears for the peace of Europe are groundless. The Great Powers are acting in concert. When it was recently ascertained that the Ottoman ministry had decided to invade Montenegro, Russia immediately invited the Powers to furnish their representatives with identical instructions for the purpose of dissuading the Porte from taking the offensive. Germany, Austria, France and Italy have acquiesced, and there is every reason to expect that England, in this most dangerous crisis, will acquiesce. The Sultan has instructed his Foreign Minister emphatically to disavow any aggressive intentions, and to give assurance that the military movements in Albania are only defensive.

PIVIA REVICTUALLED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 25.—It is officially reported from most authentic sources that Mukhtar Pasha has revictualled Pivia and returned to Gatschko without encountering the insurgents.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS NOT TO OCCUPY SERVIA.

VIENNA, April 25.—The proposition that Austrian troops should occupy Bosnia is emphatically rejected in Government circles here.

A NEW PLAN—SEPARATION OF TURKEY FROM THE CHRISTIAN PROVINCES—A SOLUTION OF THE CRISES IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, April 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has received the following information from sources worthy of respect: Russia's distrust of armed intervention by Austria having been removed by the influence of Germany and other Powers, a plan is on the point of being adopted, according to which Austria is to occupy Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bukowina and impose a complete separation of Turkey proper from the latter provinces, the foregoing together with Montenegro and Servia, becoming independent States interposed between Turkey and the remainder of Europe. The correspondent adds that he has doubts about the above intelligence, although one source is good.

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says the difficulty at present is to obtain an armistice of from four to six weeks, during which Montenegro can recruit. Nicsic, The Turkish authorities are communicating with the insurgent chiefs relative to guarantees for reforms without an armistice. A solution of the crisis is impossible.

HEAVY LOSSES BY MUKHTAR PASHA.

LONDON, April 26.—A Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that from the 13th to the 18th inst. Mukhtar Pasha lost 1,800 men in killed, wounded and sick. The insurgent chief Suleiman writes that three hundred Turks have been decapitated, and fifty insurgents killed and wounded.

Austria.

THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION BECOMING CRITICAL.

VIENNA, April 25.—The Hungarian Ministry will neither accept or refuse the compromise, but demand further concessions from Austria. If neither Cabinet recedes, a change of Government is inevitable. The situation is becoming critical.

France.

AN UNLAWFUL MEETING—THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, April 25.—A meeting in favor of amnesty was held last Friday, M. Harant, President of the Municipal Council, as chairman, at which Dr. Robinet and others made violent speeches, going so far as to justify the commune. On account of the inflammatory and illegal character of the proceeding, the Government has instituted proceedings against the organizers of the meeting. It is also stated that the *Journal les Droits de Homme* will be prosecuted under the press laws for publishing Dr. Robinet's speech.

The announcement of the end of the insurrection in Algeria was premature. The insurgents recently attacked the French camp, but were vigorously repulsed.

FIRE IN ROUEN.

ROUEN, April 25.—The Theater des Arts and adjoining buildings are in flames. Several lives have been lost, and many persons were injured.

RADICAL DEMONSTATION AT A FUNERAL.

LONDON, April 26.—A Paris dispatch says a great Radical demonstration was made at the funeral of the wife of M. Louis Blanc, which took place yesterday. It is estimated that 200,000 people lined the route of the procession from Rue Rivoli to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The masses of spectators cheered for the Republic and for amnesty. MM. Victor Hugo, Raspail and Barodet were present and received ovations. M. Gambetta also attended the funeral, but was not observed by the crowds.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN UNION'S OPERATIC FESTIVAL.

PARIS, April 25.—The grand operatic festival organized by the Franco-American Union to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Liberty in New York harbor, was held to-night. The exterior and stage of the Opera House were decorated with American flags. The audience was a brilliant one, consisting of many distinguished persons and the *elite* of Parisian society. Among those present were Minister Washburne and all the members of his legation, ex-President Thiers, MM. Waddington, Oscar De Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Tocqueville. The American colony was very fully represented. The opera company and orchestra executed several selections. Eight hundred picked singers from various orpheon societies joined in the performance of a cantata entitled Liberty Enlightening the World," dedicated to the people of the United States, and composed especially for the occasion by Charles Gounod. The work was rendered with great spirit, and received with immense applause. Several patriotic songs were sung. The audience was most enthusiastic. M. Laboulaye delivered an eloquent address. He described the position of France and America in 1776, and reviewed the events leading to the Revolution. He also described the position of American Independence, was the introduction of free republican government in the modern world. He pointed out the part taken by the French nobility in the achievement of American liberty and concluded as follows: "The proposed monument symbolizes American freedom, which is one with peace and enlightenment everywhere. It will be an eternal monument of the friendship of France and America, ever recalling the United names of Washington and Lafayette and the Union of two peoples who formerly united to found independence and now unite to cement fraternity." The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Hail Columbia."

Marine News.

LONDON, April 25.—The steamships Oder, Victoria and Canada, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, April 25.—The steamship Russian, from Portland, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS FOR HAYES.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow. Senators Clayton and Dorsey are here. It is generally believed the convention, if it instructs at all, will favor the nomination of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, for President.

CALIFORNIA FOR BRISTOW OR BLAINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Sacramento says the general feeling among the delegates to the Republican State Convention is to send a delegation to Cincinnati unInstructed, but for the best interests of the party. Delegates individually express a preference for Bristow or Blaine, and a disposition to ignore the Federal ring.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Barney Williams, the well known Irish character actor, died in New York yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, United States Minister to Austria, and family, will to sail from Liverpool to-day, in the steamer Egypt, for home.

Richard S. Brown, Sheriff of Ohio county, W. Va., since 1874, died in Wheeling last evening, in the forty-second year of his age. He had been twice elected.

Mayor Stokely has sworn in 650 men of the special Centennial guard. The guard is divided into three companies, under the general command of Colonel Clay.

Brigham Young says he has no intention of capturing the Territorial Government of New Mexico, nor is there any truth in the reported settlement between himself and Ann Eliza.

The funeral of ex-Governor Dixon, of Kentucky, at Henderson, yesterday, was attended by a vast concourse. The civil and benevolent societies attended in a body, and all business was suspended. The funeral oration was pronounced by Rev. D. O. Davies, of the Presbyterian Church.

A freight train bound east on the Canada Southern Railway, on Monday night, ran into the Welland Canal, wrecking the feeder, engine and eight freight cars. Engineer Cady was killed; also Joseph Houghton, the fireman. It is supposed the engineer was asleep, as the signals were up that the bridge was open. The canal is not obstructed.

Westervelt, in prison at Philadelphia for complicity in the Charlie Ross abduction, has been visited by the widow of Mosher, the abductor, who entreated him to give some clue as to the whereabouts of the boy. He earnestly declared that he knew nothing of the matter. He went into the conspiracy in hopes of receiving part of the reward, but had no direct part in the abduction.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie to as far as possible protect travelers between that point and Custer City, but his force is inadequate to the task other than occasional scouting parties. Serious trouble is apprehended from roving small bands of Indians, who will not attack large, well armed parties.

Postmaster Van Tyne, of Sandusky, O., was arrested last night by Deputy Marshal Odell, of Cleveland, on a warrant issued by Commissioner White, of Cleveland, charging Van Tyne with embezzlement and robbing the United States mails while postmaster. The accused will be taken to Cleveland to-day for examination before Commissioner White.

As Professor Parker, professor of Ancient language in the State University at Iowa City, Iowa, was out rowing on the river yesterday afternoon, in company with his son, daughter and niece, the boat upset and his son and daughter, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen, were swept under the water and drowned. The Professor exerted himself to the utmost to save his children, but the current being very strong, he was unable to do so.

Sunday night at nine o'clock a white man and a negro, heavily armed, effected an entrance by artifice to the Carthage jail, in Smith county, Tenn., overpowered the jailor, got the keys and liberated four prisoners from the iron cage inside the jail building. One of the liberated prisoners is H. J. Curtis, a notorious horse thief and outlaw, who has escaped from many jails. The vigilance committee is in hot pursuit.

William H. Grant, formerly a shyster lawyer, and Francis X. Brosseau, his former partner, were arrested in St. Paul, Minn., on a bench warrant from Judge Carter's court in Washington, on a charge of criminal complicity with one Lippincott in issuing fraudulent Sioux half breed scrip, whereby the Government was swindled of a large amount and many hundred thousand acres of pine lands were entered fraudulently. Grant and Brosseau will be taken to Washington.

OHIO NEWS.

Eaton is moving for the erection of gas works.

The Toledo Knights Templar have declined to attend the Centennial in a body.

Mr. John Pluther died in McConnellsville, a few days ago, aged ninety-eight years.

The receiver of the First National Bank of Tiffin is paying depositors a dividend of ten per cent.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor McBurney is President of the Board of Trustees of the Dayton Hospital for the Insane.

The business men of Toledo are considering the feasibility of abandoning the credit system and doing all business upon a strictly cash basis.

Eight skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Indians, have been found on the banks of the Olentangy, in Clinton township, six miles from Columbus.

Lima has shipped to the Centennial a T rail, which has been in constant use in the track of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for nineteen years, and is still good.

We are informed by one of our extensive fruit growers of this county, that the apples and cherries have not been injured by the recent cold snaps, as was at first anticipated.—*Newark American.*

Dr. Rea, a tobacco dealer of Washington, Guernsey county, who recently made an assignment, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Eastern parties.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Norwalk offers $200 reward for the arrest of J. B. Kuentz, the school teacher who fled after debauching a dozen girls of ages ranging from nine to thirteen years.

Hon. John J. Steiner died at Tiffin on Monday, the 17th inst., aged sixty-four years. He was an active politician in his early days, and in 1861 was Provost Marshal of the Ninth Congressional district.

Rev. William Scoles, a Methodist minister of Kenton, accidentally shot himself in the breast, a few days ago, while riding in a buggy with a gun, preparatory to a hunting excursion. He will probably recover.

The old adage about ministers' sons was exemplified at Dayton last week, when the three sons of Rev. John Kauffman stole eighty dollars from their reverend father and started for the Black Hills. They were captured at Olney, Ills., and will be returned for trial.

An inmate of the Dayton Soldiers' Home, John A. Osterlee, a German thirty-five years of age, on Saturday night committed suicide by drowning in one of the lakes in the Home.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1876.

BLAINE came out of quarantine with an absolutely clean bill of health.

MORRISON'S English free trade tariff bill will come up in the House as the special order, to-day. Representatives HOPKINS and COCHRAN should have something to say concerning the mongrel monstrosity.

MANY of the leading savings banks of the country have publicly announced that hereafter they will pay only five per cent. interest on deposits. These institutions will enjoy all the more confidence on this account, although they may do less business.

THE fact that the Confederates in Congress are now seeking to accomplish by strategy what they failed to obtain by open force, recalls the pithy lines of an old poet:
"How will posterity the deed proclaim?
Will not our own and fellow-nations sneer
To view the champions cheated of their fame,
By foes in fight o'erthrown, yet victors here?"

OUR Democratic contemporary is just now particularly interested in the subject of the purity of elections. Commissioner DAVENPORT has in his possession at Washington three hundred fraudulent naturalization papers, with the *bona fide* signature of a prominent Democratic judge to them, which might throw some valuable light on the subject.

THE same convincing Democratic argument which so overpowered Senator SUMNER, was recently tried on several correspondents of Republican papers. It was at one time the pistol, now it is the bludgeon. Republican editors and correspondents must beware, for in the eyes of the ex-rebel Democracy it is a crime, to be punished with a club, to expose the villainies of that party.

TO-DAY is a convention field day. The New York Democrats hold their State Convention, as do also the Democrats of Oregon and the Republicans of Massachusetts and California. The Arkansas Republican State Convention will be held to-morrow. The Georgia Democrats to-day hold conventions in the several Congressional districts of that State to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $6,954,749; produce exports, $5,029,395, and specie exports, $703,289. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, are $106,449,620, against $119,872,011 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $138,119,381 in 1874. The exports of produce were $74,407,827, against $73,339,258 in 1875, and $83,333,712 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $16,029,354, against $20,178,605 in 1875, and $10,078,163 for the preceding year.

THE great house of A. T. STEWART & Co. has now become a thing of the past, the new firm of LIBBEY & HILTON having formally assumed the name. The condition of the vast establishment is said to be like that of an army without a general. Never was the genius of STEWART more necessary to the welfare of the house than at the present time. His death will encourage all competitors. The remark is often heard: "There will now be a chance for other men." An effort will generally be made to drum trade to other houses, and a grand war is likely to begin against that centralized establishment which once laid its grasp upon so many branches of trade.

QUEEN VICTORIA returns to England from her continental tour to find her newfangled title of "Empress" in readiness awaiting her. The whole thing is a farce. Lord ROSEBERRY'S words on the last night of the debate on the bill, were of the weightiest. He said: "They opposed this measure because they believed it derogatory to the crown of England, because they believed it to be unwise and unnecessary, and above all because they believed that in touching the outward form of the monarchy they in some sort touched its inward spirit and dignity." Lord ROSEBERRY is one of the youngest and yet one of the wisest statesmen of the Upper House; and one day, perhaps in the no distant future, these words of his will come back to the people of England with redoubled force.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has compiled a statement of the average rental of the farming lands of England, the rate ranging from thirty-six down to fourteen shillings an acre. That is to say, the farmer who hired a farm of 100 acres in Middlesex, one of the metropolitan counties where land is most valuable, would pay a yearly rent of £180, or $900. In Cornwall a farm of the same extent would pay the owner a rent of only £70, or $350. These prices are below what would be demanded in certain parts of this State. The usual rule in England is that the rent is one-thirteenth of the value of land. This would make land in the richest county worth on the average only $276, a fact which shows either that land in England is, after all, valued at an extremely moderate price, or that it is held at excessively high rates in this country.

THE local Democratic organ still keeps up its cluckie-headed nonsense with regard to the pending investigation concerning DAVENPORT'S execution of the United States Election and Registry law in New York city. The Democratic party will never forgive the Commissioner for exposing the shameful frauds perpetrated there, nor for driving out the scoundrels by whom they were committed. As for the expense, about which such a hubbub is raised, it was far less than the expense incurred in Philadelphia, which was also pushed under a special act of the last Congress, carried through by Mr. RANDALL, the real Democratic leader in the present House. The *Post* should copy the letter of its late Presidential candidate, HORACE GREELEY, to TILDEN, the Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee in 1868, when the frauds in question were practiced. It would be mighty interesting reading.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, has the reputation, notwithstanding his riches, of being personally the most "economical" man in the House. Hence he is derisively called "Tuppenny WILLIAMS." He is also sometimes dubbed "Indiana Jeans," from his habit of dressing in that "economical" home-spun material. Our allusion to these idiosyncracies of "the great LINCOLN Democrat," a day or two ago, provokes from the *Post* the lying retort that "the editor of the COMMERCIAL never misses an opportunity to notify the laboring men of the Twenty-second district that he does not want their votes." That paper apparently labors under the monstrous delusion that its readers were born idiots and have been educated fools. It can compress more silly malignity and falsehood into a given space than any other Democratic sheet in the country, and that is saying a great deal.

THE Fourth National Prison Congress, under the auspices of the National Prison Association, will be held in New York city, June 6. The special object will be to collect materials for a penal code, a penitentiary code, and a preventive code, to be hereafter prepared and passed upon by a future Congress, and then to be submitted, accompanied by explanatory and argumentative reports, to the Legislatures of the several States for their consideration, and for such action as they may see fit to take with regard to the matter. The New York *Evening Post* says: "The results attained by the first, second and third meetings of the association were so excellent as to win for the association a high place in the estimation of thinking men who have the subject of prison reform at heart, not only in this country but equally in Europe, where the volumes in which the proceedings were published have become handbooks of authoritative reference." The fourth meeting promises to be, if possible, yet more largely productive of good.

ON ONE of the darkest days of the Republic, JOHN A. DIX, then Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphed to one WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." It is reported that a man by the same name procured for a friend by his indorsement, a position in the rebel army. It is a matter of interest for loyal people to know whether the WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES who received the dispatch in question is the same man who had sufficient influence with the rebels to procure an appointment for a friend, and the same who now holds the position of chief clerk in the office of the First Comptroller. The fact that the RANDALL committee, which reduced the salaries of other clerks twenty per cent. reduced the thirty-five hundred dollar salary of this man only one hundred dollars, and that he is in constant caucus with Copperheads, point very strongly towards him. At least the ear-marks bear a striking resemblance. This is a fair subject for investigation by the proper officials.

ABUSE OF THE INSANE.

The mania for investigating public affairs in and about Washington city is not confined to political objects, but has extended to the Government Insane Asylum. It is alleged that the patients have been inhumanly treated for years; that they have not received sufficient food and clothing; that they have been kept, at times, in such cold rooms that their fingers have been frozen; that they have been placed in rooms where there were no beds, and that their persons have been so neglected that vermin were found upon them, etc. Considerable testimony has already been taken, tending to substantiate these allegations. It is somewhat remarkable that one of the witnesses called in support of the charges had not been in the institution for twelve years. She had been employed as an attendant for three years, and asserted that the food was bad, the clothing insufficient, the rooms so cold in winter that patients had their fingers frosted, and that she had seen vermin on the bed-clothing. She placed the whole blame on the Superintendent, Dr. NICHOLS, who was so busy with outside affairs that he had no time to devote to hospital duties. Other witnesses, of more recent experience gave testimony bearing rather severely upon the management. Dr. NICHOLS, we are pleased to state, has a good reputation, and is regarded as one of the most skilful and humane practitioners in the care of the insane, in the country. Indeed no one, not competent for such a difficult and responsible position, could obtain the place and hold it for so many years, in a community like that of Washington city. The very best men in the profession—men of high character and attainments—are chosen to manage the asylums for the insane, and yet scarcely one of them has been able to get through a term of a decade, or less, without encountering scandal in some form or other. It has been so in our own community, and the same result has been experienced wherever an asylum of this character is located. There is a reason for this, and a reasonable explanation of it. The scandal nearly always originates in the disordered brain of some inmate—some monomaniac, who imagines that every one with whom he comes in contact is conspiring against his peace and comfort. They can tell such plausible stories of ill-treatment, that it is not possible for credulous persons to wholly disbelieve them. It generally turns out, therefore, upon investigation, that the charges made in such cases are either greatly exaggerated or wholly groundless. It is but just, as well as reasonable, that the public should refuse to credit these charges until they are fully substantiated. They should be slow to believe that such inhumanity could be systematically practiced, for so many years, upon that most unfortunate class. It should be remembered that many persons, beside the Superintendent, must be included as participants in this crime. Such maltreatment cannot exist without the knowledge of assistants, and others, and its long continuance implies a degree of surpluting on their part which ought to seriously impair their testimony, if not entirely discredit it, after they have been dismissed from the institution. Those who can witness such outrages, and remain silent for a single hour, ought to hold their peace forever.

THE famous "New York Hotel," better known as the favorite resort in that city of the Southern chivalry of the Bourbon stamp, and as a rebel headquarters during the war, has come to grief. The principal cause of the failure was the treason which it was cherished at the house. The tenants and the proprietors were during the rebellion bitter secessionists, and the hotel was the headquarters of the traitors of that city. For this reason, loyal men forsook it. It had the "honor" of entertaining JEFF. DAVIS when he visited New York, and to such honor it is welcome. It is only reaping the just reward of its treason, which has left a lasting taint upon the house. Experience has proved that the majority of those who favored the late slavery rebellion got their pay in a very direct manner. The English, who gloried in the success of the pirate Alabama, had the satisfaction of settling the bill, and the hotel which fostered the treason of the Empire city, finds its reward in the withdrawal of remunerative patronge. Its managers should now betake themselves to Washington, where devotion to the lost cause is better appreciated than in the former city.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To all whom it may concern: No Centennial correspondence wanted.

"The base ball mania has reached so far as to embrace the ladies." This is too much.

The French Ministry is considering a new commercial treaty with the United States.

With the springing of the grass on the plains come the usual reports of Indian hostilities.

The oyster shoals near the mouth of the Schuylkill river are to be planted with wild rice.

Shakespeare and Cervantes died on the same day, two hundred and sixty years ago last Sunday.

A crash factory has been established in Philadelphia. A good many factories are crashing, elsewhere.

It is rumored that the Democrats, on their "restoration," will have the mails carried by post-riders.

This is just the right time of the year to plant spring advertisements if you want to reap a rich harvest of greenbacks.

In Western Michigan, one of the chief fruit regions of the West, the prospect for all kinds of fruit is very encouraging.

Our Centennial Exhibition buildings have cost several lives. Twelve men have perished already in their construction.

"No more fifteen per cent.," said "Reformer" Donn, "no more sales in the mouth-exterminating line;" and to! it was so.

A grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be dramatizing Dickens' "Great Expectations." He knows how it is himself.

Donn Piatt is now living strictly *incognito*, and desires to be treated as a private citizen rather than as the King of the Lobby.

An enterprising merchant advertises "leap year oil for front gates." Fathers with grown-up sons should make a note of this.

"His Majesty did not visit the harem," says a New York *Herald* dispatch from Salt Lake. The Empress remains in New York.

How is this for American hospitality? Dom Pedro found twelve begging letters awaiting him on his arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

The London correspondent of a Boston paper says he has seen a club "of which the members are half males and half females," but we don't believe it.

The *Courier Journal* says: "Thieves of all descriptions seem to have a very good time at the National Capital. Didn't we tell you that the editor had been there, lately."

May 1st, moving day in New York, promises to be far less lively than heretofore, many landlords having lowered their rents in order to retain their present tenants.

Out West the agriculturists are crumbling bits of clod in their horny fingers, wondering if they contain anything over eight thousand grasshopper eggs to the peck.

The death of Astor and Stewart, within six months, removes the representatives of capital to the amount of $100,000,000, and is the beginning of the crumbling of those vast estates.

Fountain, Minnesota, has been waterspouted to the amount of $50,000. Probably the waterspout thought that no harm could be done by pouring water into a Fountain.

In some parts of Australia the wild horses have increased to such an extent and do so much damage, that in their own behoof the settlers have to shoot them as they do wild beasts.

The women journalists of the country have organized the "70 club," designed to commemorate the progress of women in the newspaper profession, during the coming centennial summer.

The office of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives should be abolished, and the duties now performed by that officer placed under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as in the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA.

Accommodations Ample for All, and at Reasonable Rates—Cheap Transportation To and From the Grounds—The Transfer Company—The Financial Report—Removal of Offices to the Grounds—Lower Railroad Fares Demanded—Pittsburgh Makes but a Slim Showing—"The Terminals"—A Fair Opening Predicted—The Pennsylvania Railroad's Depot on the Grounds—Marvelous Feats in Engineering and Architecture.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1876.

The week has passed with many interesting events in the history of the approaching opening of the Centennial Exposition. The managers of the Centennial and the press have been active to remove the impression that visitors would be subject to extortion, and that accommodations at reasonable prices can be had for all comers. Of this there is no longer any room to doubt. All persons at all familiar with the city, or having friends to whom they can apply in advance, will be well provided for, even at seasons of the greatest pressure. Several residents of your city have already engaged rooms for the entire season, and some for shorter periods. A gentleman from Pittsburgh last week engaged a fine second story front room, with bath and all conveniences, not far from Broad and Chestnut, at twenty five dollars a month. What better could one ask? With the exceptionally liberal provision of restaurants, expenses can be kept within reasonable limits. Provision has been made for an extensive supply of coupees, or carriages drawn by one horse, with seats for two, which can be hired for twenty-five cents for each quarter of an hour. This, with the transfer company already established taking passengers to or from the grounds at fifty cents each trip, affords reasonable assurance that the public will be accommodated in these respects. There remains only the charges for fare by rail, from distant points, to be corrected, to popularize the Exposition, and infuse into the people at a distance some degree of the enthusiasm that is felt here and in adjacent places.

The annual report of the Board of Finance contains the account of the disposition made of over five millions of dollars received by them from all sources, and is considered very satisfactory. The report gives also a concise and interesting description of the arrangements, internal and external, for the accommodation and entertainment of their expected guests. The selection of managers for the ensuing year is good. John B. Drake, of Chicago, has had considerable experience as one of the managers of the most successful exposition in the United States, his counsel will be of much value to his colaborers on the board; the infusion of a little Western energy and *vim* will be useful to insure success during the busy times that are to ensue. The influence and experience of Mr. Drake, joined with such practical experience in the management of railroads as is possessed by Mr. Felton, another member of the board, should be carefully considered and consulted by the rail roads, before they decide not to heed the universal complaint of too high fares.

The offices of most of the bureaus have been removed from their old quarters at Ninth and Walnut streets to their houses at the grounds. This is bringing the soul which has devised and executed this great work into the body of its creation. During the brief six months allotted for its existence, the work and its creators will be essentially one; the individuality of the latter will be absorbed by the former, and the memory of the whole will be their reward and their monument. In the inception and in the carrying out of the work, Pittsburgh has not taken the interest its importance demanded, nor will she be represented as her position and advancement in the arts and industries of the world entitle her to be. Perhaps the few leading interests represented will be brought into more prominence from this fact, but the world will not be able to form a just estimate of our resources or of our development. It will be a pity if the public spirit and enterprise of our citizens are estimated from the stand point of their representation in the industries of the world at Philadelphia. The works of our artists were rejected; we have no representative on the board or in the management, and even in agricultural matters, in which we think we have made some stir in the world, we were entirely overlooked in the Executive and Honorary Committee. In this world the strongest and best are overwhelmed and trampled on by the vulgar herd, unless they keep moving.

Great interest and excitement continues to prevail at the grounds, and with all that is transpiring there. Those whose duties call them there and the few that obtain permission of the proper officers to enter, find the bustle and hurry and the proceedings of a novel and interesting character. Locomotion is not unattended with difficulty; the April winds have raised clouds of dust, and it is difficult to find one's way to points of interest without coming in contact with some piece of machinery, or the remains of a packing case, or against a living Chinee, or Turk, or "Terminal." The corps of laborers employed by the Commissioners are called terminals, and they have their uniform and their drill. They are very active in unloading the long lines of cars, and in carrying wares and machinery to their destination. Work progresses systematically and rapidly in each and all departments, and it seems to be no doubt that all will be in readiness for the culminating occasion. Any one who has had experience with such events is aware of the difficulty—we may say the impossibility—of having every thing complete by the announced day of opening. Contingencies will arise that nothing but positive experience can provide for, that take time for their accomplishment. No exposition in this country or in Europe, on a large scale, has ever been known to be in perfect readiness on the day of opening; and from the nature of the case it is safe to say never will be; but it is believed that the arrangements will be so near perfect, that they will be equal to the best, and far more complete than a majority of such occasions. There will be no unsightly hiatus or prominent evidences of incompleteness, nothing to occasion regret or disappointment to the critical or fastidious.

The preparations made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for a depot on the grounds are on an extensive and complete scale, and are very near in readiness for use. There are separate tracks and platforms for trains arriving from the East, West and South. The new depot on Thirty-second and Market streets, it is said, will be finished in ten days from now, and that in less than two months from the beginning. The rapidity with which this company accomplishes marvelous feats in engineering and architecture is really more like a fairy tale than human achievements. The Reading Railroad Park Depot is a fine structure, and near its completion also.

CENTURION.

PERSONAL.

Oliver Dyer, author of "The Wickedest Man in New York," is a Swedenborgian preacher. He writes the "Answers to Correspondents" in Bonner's *Ledger*, receiving therefor the sum of $100 per week.

Copperhead Kimball, who made himself notorious by inviting Jeff. Davis to deliver an address before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society, is reaping his reward. He has been engaged to make the opening address at the opening of a fair at Mobile, Ala., to-day.

It is fondly imagined that an inmate of the Schuylkill county almshouse, who is also a graduate from the Berks county almshouse, is "a foreign nobleman, traveling *incog.*, and spending time in different almshouses in order to study different phases of human nature."

Power of imagination. Katie Ambler, the little girl whom Queen Victoria some time ago spoke to at the London Hospital, because she thought she would get well if the Queen would only go and speak to her, has been disturbed from that institution perfectly cured of her wounds, serious burns.

Congressman Seelye went home to Amherst, Mass., one day last week, and was serenaded by the Amherst students, to whom he made a short speech, remarking that if at the end of two years he could return and address them in connection with the college, he should be truly grateful.

An officer of the Engineer Corps has told General Comly, of the Ohio State *Journal*, a little story which may possibly help to explain why General Kilpatrick does not love Grant. The story is that the then Lieutenant General received the following telegram late in the war: "Send me a c——d fool to command my cavalry. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General."

And Grant sent Kilpatrick.

In his recent sketch of Hawthorne, J. T. Fields relates how Longfellow came into possession of the legend on which was founded the pathetic poem of "Evangeline." Hawthorne, accompanied by a friend from Salem, took dinner one day with the poet, and in the course of the conversation the friend remarked: "I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story based upon a legend of Acadia, and still current there—a legend of a girl who, in the dispersion of the Acadians was separated from her lover, and passed her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in a hospital when both were old." The immortality of Longfellow was deeply stirred by the story, and he expressed great surprise that Hawthorne did not find it suited to his genius. "If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story," he asked, "will you give it to me for a poem?" Hawthorne willingly resigned all interest in the legend, agreeing not to make any use of it until Longfellow had tried what wonder his music could work it into. The product of the poet's effort is the much-admired "Evangeline," a touching illustration in musical verse, of the fidelity of woman's devotion.

Last Sunday's Chicago *Tribune* had sixty columns and three-quarters of advertising, made up of 2,938 distinct advertisements, of which 2,703 were what are commonly designated "small ads."

The Pan Handle Railroad Company is busily engaged relaying its track with steel rails, and expects to have only steel upon the entire main line between Denison, O., and this city by an early day next fall.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

It is announced that Keystone Furnace No. 2, at Birdsboro, Pa., will soon blow out.

The Harrisburg Cotton Mill is running on full time and turning out excellent cloths.

The manufacture of quercitron bark has just been commenced at Shardlesville, Berks county, Pa.

The foreign manufacturers are taking steps to prevent an imitation of their wine in this country.

Seven hundred men are now employed daily in the car shops of the Reading Railroad Company.

It is rumored that Joseph L. Bailey, Esq., is negotiating for the purchase of the Pottstown, Pa., Iron Works.

The wool clip in Los Angeles county, Cal., this year is estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, worth $1,500,000.

An iron steamer of small dimensions is to be built at Dubuque for the King of Siam. It will be shipped in sections.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman's North Lebanon furnace No. 2, it is reported, will blow in the latter part of this month.

The Montague Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass., have wound an unbroken sheet of paper four miles long and weighing half a ton.

The furnace at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., has been blown out for the purpose of enabling the employees to make some needed repairs to the industry.

The new cotton mill to be erected at Columbus, Ga., will contain 600 looms and 20,000 spindles, and will be the largest mill in the South. The consumption of cotton is placed at about 6,000 bales per year and the number of hands to be employed at 600. Ground will be broken in a few weeks.

Messrs. Moret & Keim, iron manufacturers at Knauertown, Chester county, Pa., who had made partial arrangements for the removal of their works to Douglassville, now propose to go to Monocacy station three-fourths of a mile further up the railroad, ground having been offered them at that point gratuitously, while at Douglassville a charge of $2,500 is made for a smaller piece of ground.

The lumber shipments for the week ending April 15th, show a heavy decrease over the corresponding week last year. This may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the coming in of the up-river lumber has made purchasers a little wary, they not wishing to make any investment while there is a probability of decline.—*Lock Haven, Pa., Republican.*

From the Altoona *Mirror* we learn that the paper mill of Morrison, Bare & Co., at Roaring Spring, Blair county, Pa., has been thoroughly rebuilt and enlarged. The machinery is nearly all new. A new Fordnear paper machine has been put in the mill at a cost of $10,000. The improvements cost the proprietors $50,000. The mill was started on the 12th instant, and now manufactures wood and straw paper, and they have facilities for making double the amount of paper they did with the former mill.

Seventeenth Ohio Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The friends of Henry S. Martin, of Canton, Ohio, for several years, as special agent of the Treasury Department, charged with the supervision of the Canadian border, are urging him to accept the Congressional nomination for the Seventeenth district of Ohio in the Forty-fifth Congress. As a member of the Senate of Ohio for two terms, 1863 to 1867, he occupied a prominent position and fully asserted his ability as a legislator. His Republicanism is unswerving, and on all the great principles of the party he is a bold and ardent advocate. He has also always been one of the foremost in co-operating with the party plans of the State and County committees, and several occasions contributed invaluable service in promoting Republican ascendency in his section in times of uncertainty. The nomination and election of Capt. Martin would add strength to the restored Republican ascendency in the next Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now not indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It seeks but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine finishes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of Magnesia, when combined with the most energetic of vegetable bodies—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite. It does
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to sleep?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to purify your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a good vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effective remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms. Owing to the many imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine as manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name blown in the bottom of every bottle. Any that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and great usefulness in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KEAN, 68 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for circular. Consultation free. Or, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; Dr. McKnight, Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCE, by W. M. SWEET, C. E., Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Applv, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, or office.

HOTELS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Forty-Second Street
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVENUES,
Opposite Main Exhibition Building, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

This Elegant Fire Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms newly and with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia will find no where more first-class accommodations or more reasonable rates.
wfs P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
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This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no out-side inducements to secure support. Its *greatness* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Mottoes* and other unworthy advertisements—also, patent medicines. The effort is to make it a pure, safe, attractive and instructive journal for THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the Journal by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER ALONE. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for every Sunday School. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
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WALL PAPER!
Adapted to Town and Country Houses, Parlors and American styles in FRESCOES and TAPESTRIES, variously designed, with ARABESQUES, SCROLLS, GRIFFINS, FLOWERS, PLAIN or ILLUMINATED BORDERS, SURBASES and FRENCH PANELS to match.
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47 Seventh street (formerly Irwin).

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

CANDIDATES!

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
57TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
ALL QUALITIES.
PRICE LOW
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER, &C!
WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring ranges.
The best Parisian houses fully represented.
EASY LINES, OPEN STOCK and Novelties in Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPER, complete assortments.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DADO, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, PLAIN AND SATIN EMBOSSED AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND BORDERINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.
JOS. R. HUGHES.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary to the estate of Mr. CATHARINE O'NEILL, deceased, late of the Fourth ward, Allegheny city, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, all parties having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly probated, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN J. McDERMOTT, Executor,
No. 97 Liberty street, Allegheny.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
WALTER CHESS,
G. E. LAUMAN, Administrators.
112 Water street

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.

Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets . . .	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 .	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance .	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force .	35,907,240

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FERRY, Vice President.
JOHN H. REWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTGOMERY, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.

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Lace Curtains!
Lambrequins,
Window Shades,
Cornices,
Mantle Mirrors.
Full Line Now on Exhibition at the
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

SIGNS!
For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield street

DRY GOODS.
1876.
GR
NEW AND
NEW
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167
SPEC
WE ARE PLEASED TO ANN
BEAUTIFUL LINE OF FOREIGN
SUITS, SACQUES, &C., &C., MOST
SOLICIT AN EARLY EXAMINAT
A very elegant line of Plain, Plaid, Striped and Barred
GRENADINES,
in Black, Medium and Seal Browns, Navy Blue, Plum and Myrtle Green, at very low prices. Also, a very fine line of Plain, Plaid and Striped Grenadines and Hernanis, in all Black—special bargains.
A very choice assortment of Black Wool Nets and Crepe De Chene at lowest prices.
One of the largest, most complete and beautiful assortments of
FINE DRESS GOODS,
in all the newest fabrics and lastest shades and combinations of colors it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and at quite a reduction from former prices.
A beautiful line of striped and Checked Fancy Dress Silks, Striped and Plaid Mourning Silks, newest shades for street wear, &c., at less than usual prices. Also, a complete assortment of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
from 75c to $4 50, and will be found extra good value. We have opened also a very handsome line of Light and Dark Figured and
PLAIN LAWNS,
at 12½c per yard. All the latest shades in Spring and early Summer Percales at lowest prices.
STOCK UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEB
REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT
IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	$1 00
Imperial	good 50c	best	1 00
Young Hyson	good 70c	best	1 15
Gunpowder	good $1	best	1 30
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00
Tea-Nectar, (suits all tastes)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices. Ask and you will be satisfied.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
REMOVAL.
ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to No. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., agents for WM. BINGS, YEAST.
REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 75 FIFTH AVENUE, HILL STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas S.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1876.

Some more life was shown in banking circles to-day, and a moderately good average business was transacted in the loan market. Discounts are quite easy, the banks being abundantly supplied with funds, but rates rule about as heretofore. In anticipation of an increased demand from quarters that have been furnishing less than their usual quota of borrowers, lenders are well satisfied to accept the situation without making any especial efforts to extend their lines of discount. The feeling in general business is quite confident, and the disposition to complain shown during March has given away to encouragement over the improvement that has been experienced during April. It is only to be hoped that the sanguine feeling created by the last three weeks may not be reversed by any checks to be experienced during the summer.

—Advices from New York are still of easy money markets and irregularity and fluctuation in stock dealings. The principal item of interest yesterday was the publication of the Lake Shore report, which was not on the whole very unfavorable. The annual report of the company shows a loss in the net earnings for 1875, compared with those of the previous year, of $2,000,000, but as some set-off to this the expenses for the first quarter of the present year are less by some $600,000 than those of the corresponding year in 1875. The award of $5,385,000 new fives was reported by our dispatches yesterday. The bids were quite liberal, but there is no doubt that they would have been larger, and the prices obtained much better, had it not been for the $500,000 restriction. It is understood that the bonds will go abroad, which is likely to make a large amount of sterling exchange in favor of New York.

—In answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, the New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the following statements of the proceedings with reference to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central mortgage bonds now in default of interest:

It is understood that a foreclosure suit will soon be brought, subject to the lease to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, by a committee of bondholders in this city.

An agreement has been signed by holders of about $1,870,000 of the consolidated 1st mortgage bonds authorizing the above mentioned committee to proceed, and the signatures of holders of $5,310,000 will be necessary and it is reported will soon be obtained.

In a suit against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis to require it to pay over to the trustees the receipts of the line it was shown that such earnings amounted in 1875 to $3,625,964 52, and that $550,550 95 of this sum were net receipts. This suit has been suspended on condition that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis shall pay over the net earnings, and they so agreed.

The committee of bondholders having charge of the matter consists of Messrs. Adrian, Iselin, William Whitewright and Richard T. Wilson, of this city, to whom application can be made for papers, &c.

—The accumulation of specie in the leading financial institutions of Europe, is one of the remarkable features of the present situation. The state of the case is given pretty clearly in the following extract:

The Bank of France added 14,000,000 francs to its stock during the week, the Imperial Bank of Germany 11,600,000, and the Bank of England makes a daily gain, though in uniting that she has at last more than she wants. The Bank of France now holds more than $80,000,000, of which not far from $380,000,000 is gold. The Bank of Germany has about $128,000,000. The partial disuse of specie in domestic trade in France, while paper money is in circulation, has drawn to the bank about one-third of the stock of specie estimated to be in that country, the same being exchanged for the notes of the bank, the cheaper money. In France the movement appears to be spontaneous, being favored at the same time by the state of foreign exchange. Germany, however, appears to be meeting with some difficulty in making the financial fight with France, and to be meeting with success, though supplying the artificial agency of authorizing the bank to pay a slight premium on gold above the market rate. This is assist in the substitution of gold for silver currency.

—The Clearing House statement of the condition and business of the Philadelphia banks for the week ending on Saturday last shows among other things an increase in the capital stock to the extent of $50,000, that amount being added to the Centennial National Bank, making the capital stock now $240,000, against $210,000 heretofore. In the other items there is an increase of $796,383 in the lawful money reserve; $593,421 in the national bank notes; $590,531 in the line of deposits, and $110,991 in the amount due from other banks. The other side of the statement shows a decrease of $49,300 in loans and discounts; $59,720 in the specie account; $161,429 in the circulation, and $284,045 in the amount due to other banks. The clearings and balances show just the reverse of next week, there being an increase of $15,303,318 in the former, against a decrease of $12,554,774 the previous week, and an increase in the latter of $1,529,885, against a decrease in the previous week of $1,631,338.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 25, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	112	112⅛			
5-20's, 1865	118¼	118⅛			
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119			
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	121¼			121⅜
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121½	121¾			121⅞
5-20's, 1868, registered	122	122			122
5-20's, 1868	122½	122½			122⅝
10-40's	117⅝	117⅝			117⅝
10-40's, coupons	118	118⅛			118⅜
Currency 6's	123½	123½			123½
New 5 per cents	117¼	117⅛			117⅜
West'n Union Tel	66	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Quicksilver	16	16¼	16	16	16
Pacific Mail	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Panama	126⅞			126⅞	
Adams Express	108			108	
Wells, Fargo Express	86½			86½	
American Express	60⅞			60⅞	
Un'd States Exp'ss	77			77	
New York Central	115⅛	116		115⅞	115⅞
Michigan Central	92	93¼	93	93	92¾
Michigan Southern	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56	56⅛
Illinois Central	94	94½			94⅜
Cleveland & Pitts	94½	95			94⅞
Chicago & Northwest	39⅜	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞	39⅝
Do preferred	66	66¼	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
Rock Island			93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
St. Paul common	37⅝	37¾	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Do. preferred	64½	64¼	64¾	64⅜	64¼
Wabash common	7⅝			7⅝	
Fort Wayne	101½			101½	
Ohio & Miss. Consolidated	19¾			19¾	
Union Pacific	63⅞			63⅞	
Harlem				111	111½
Hannibal & St. Joe	16	16	16	16	16
Atlantic & Pac. pref				25	
Iron Mountain				23	
C., C. & I. C	48			48	48
Atlantic & Pac., Ky				34	
South Carolina, Ap't				34	
South Carolina, Jan'y				34	
Missouri 6's				104½	104⅝

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	54⅝
Reading	....	....	44⅝
United Co's of N J	....	187	187
Oil Creek	....	....	12½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	60¾
Allegheny Valley	....	....	101¾
Central Transportation	47¾	....	50
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b.	....	....	85
Union Pacific bonds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $457,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $24,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Sterling steady at 487@489½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112⅝. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds are weak and firm. Railroad bonds steady. State securities quiet. Stocks strong and higher with a much better feeling. The chief features were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, the Granger stocks and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, the latter advancing ⅝ per cent. The improvement in Pacific Mail is due to an understanding that the trouble with the Panama company will soon be satisfactorily settled. Coal stocks were firmer with small transactions. Among the sales to-day were 20,000 shares of Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 18,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	66¾	N. J. Central	96
Quicksilver	16	Rock Island	103⅝
Do. preferred	22	St. Paul	38¼
Pacific Mail	21⅛	Do. preferred	64
Mariposa	7	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Do. preferred	8	Do. preferred	18
Adams Express	108	Ft. Wayne	102½
Wells-Fargo Ex	86½	Terre Haute	3½
American Ex	60¾	Do. preferred	10
U. S. Express	67¾	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	115⅞	Do. preferred	107
Erie	15⅞	Ohio & Mississipp.	10⅝
Do. preferred	26	Delaware & Lack	116½
Harlem	111	Atlantic & P. tel	10¾
Do. preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	12¾
Mich. Central	93¼	Atlantic & P. pref	25
Panama	126½	Indiana Central	3¼
Lake Shore	56¼	Chicago, Bar. & Q	117
Illinois Central	94½	Chicago & N. W	39½
Cleveland & Pitts	94½	Union Pacific stock	63¾
Northwestern	39½	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Do. preferred	66	Union Pac. bonds	103½
C. C. C. & I	50¾	Do. sink. fund	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112⅝	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	118⅛	10-40's, registered	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118⅜
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1868	122½		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104¾	Tennessee, old	43
Virginia, new	63	Tennessee, new	41
Virginia, old	53		

LONDON, April 25, 3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £120,000. The rate of discount in open market for short and three months' bills is 4⅝ per cent, being ⅝ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝ do '67, 105¼; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 15; Illinois preferred 93.

PARIS, April 25.—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅝.

BERLIN, April 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 964,000 thalers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Gold 113¼. Sight ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 500's.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 25, 1876.

There was a steady tone prevading the leading departments of trade to-day, with about an average volume of business. There were no very decided features in the way of prices, supply or demand. In grain, the only noticeable feature was a temporary scarcity in oats which gave values a little more strength. Produce was moderately active, with eggs a little steadier and the other leading staples as last reported. In provisions the easy feeling continues and we lower our quotations a point on hams, sugar-cured shoulders, and lard oil. Groceries were about steady with a fair demand. Petroleum seems to halted for a little in its downward course and while rather irregular did go very much below yesterday's prices except in refined which was weak and a shade off. General merchandise was steady with a moderate amount of trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,595	Apples, bbls	420
Corn, bus	4,107	Cheese, bxs	72
Wheat, bus	2,620	Butter, pkgs	66
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, pcs	2,381
Rye, bus	778	Bacon, tcs	101
Oats, bus	1,152	Potatoes, bus	2,925
Hay, bales	127		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—There is a rather light demand, resulting in only a jobbing business. The market is held about steady. Prices to-day were easy as previously quoted, at $5 25@6 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 50@5 00 per barrel.

BRANS—The feeling is firm with a slight upward tendency. We quote prime white middlings from first hands at $1 00@1 10 per bushel; in jobbing way $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—The market continued easy to-day, but retained yesterday's range of values. We hear of occasional sales of extra fancy as high as 30c, but these transactions afford no basis for quotations, the bulk of choice qualities going at quoted rates. We quote as follows: Choice roll in choice boxes 26@28c; prime to good this 22@25c; fair 19@21c; common 15@17c. Grease—The market is firm and while business is light, prices have an upward tendency. We quote New York oleine at 11½@12c; Cincinnati Ohio factory old 12½@13c ₱ lb; new Ohio factory 9@10c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 28@30c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—There was a rather steadier feeling in this line to-day, and the bulk of the business was done at 15c, some dealers quotine 16c. We quote fresh packed for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—There was an active demand and prices for prime spring wheat flours are a shade firmer. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour ₱ 7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour ₱ 6 75@7 00; do sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red win or wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was about steady with a firmer feeling in spots. Wheat continues to rule steady, with a fair demand for prime milling grades; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 31@31 25; Northwestern red is 28@31c; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 25@1 32; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at 1 22@1 25; No. 1 do at $1 32@1 35. Corn in fair supply; there have been some sales where purchases were forced, at 49@50c for prime yellow; mixed would be a similar amount could be sold above our quotations. We quote shelled at 46@48c for yellow; 46@46c for high-mixed; 39@39c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 57@58c for prime yellow; 54@56c for mixed. Oats were rather steadier to-day, and prices were a shade firmer. The receipts of both kinds have been very light for the past two weeks, but a considerable amount has come in in sacks from local points. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; prime white 42@45c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00 @1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 86@91c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

HAY—The market ruled about steady to-day, the receipts being slightly below the average. We note a sale of 1 car prime timothy at $20 25. We quote prime No. 1 timothy $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $11 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran fine at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuff $18 00@19 00; middlings $23 00@25 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

POTATOES—Receipts are still large and the market is rather weak, but former prices are quotably maintained, with the bulk of the business in small lots. Inside rates. We quote round lots on track at 30@35c ₱ bushel for Early Rose; 30@35c for Early Peerless. Sales from store are steady at 35@40c for peachblows; 30@35c for Peerless, Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Provisions.

The feeling is easy and some of the leading staples in hog products are a shade lower. We reduce quotations a point on bacon, sugar-cured shoulders and lard oil. The latest advices from Chicago indicate a little more strength in that market.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 6c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and rather firmer at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote same sugar cured at 15c. Dried beef and other cured meats are firm but quiet. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¼c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14¾c; in buckets 15¼c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb tin cans 13c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 13¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter strained at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' do 70c; crude 60c; common 55@60c.

OHIO FACTORY OIL 12½@13c ₱ lb; new Ohio factory 9@13c, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 28@30c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

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OHIO FACTORY OIL 12½@13c ₱ lb; new Ohio factory 9@13c, as to quality.

SMOKED MEAT

CITY MATTERS.

OR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M..	30 073	43	75	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30 155	44	75	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30 207	45	68	N.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.163 Highest thermom....47
Mean thermom.... 44 2 Lowest thermom....40
Rainfall..... 0.09

Dr. [illegible]ster

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Larceny of Cream.

Two young men named James O'Hare and Wm. Fedder were arrested yesterday by Constable Murphy, of Alderman McMaster's office, on a charge of larceny made by John Kahlbach. The prosecutor, who is a dairyman, alleges that yesterday morning while he was supplying a customer with milk, at the corner of Second avenue and Ross street, a can of cream was stolen from his wagon, and he has reason to believe that the accused are the thieves who thus despoiled his milk cart. They were committed to jail for a hearing.

Mother Stewart in Scotland.

The *League Journal*, of Glasgow, contains the report of a meeting held in that city, on the evening of April 3d, for the purpose of giving a fitting reception to Mother Stewart. The hall was well filled and beautifully decorated, and from the gallery was depended the motto: "Welcome Mother Stewart." Many distinguished citizens were present, including several clergymen, and the welcome was most cordial and hearty. Bailie Collins made the opening speech, and Mother Stewart followed in an interesting talk of over half an hour, during which she was frequently applauded.

A Free Car to Tarentum.

We have already announced that a meeting of the lot holders would be held on Tarentum Camp Ground, to-morrow (Thursday,) for the purpose of determining what course to pursue in regard to rebuilding the cottages recently destroyed by fire. We are pleased to announce that James McCreighton, Esq., General Manager of the West Penn Railroad, has been authorized to attach a car, for the accommodation of the stockholders, free of charge, on that day. It is desirable that every lot holder shall attend. The car will be attached to the regular train which leaves the Allegheny Station at 6:40 A. M.

Our "Civil Rights" Cases.

The May term of the United States Circuit and District Courts begins on Monday next. There are three cases on the calendar, arising under the Civil Rights law—one against Aims and Moore, of Trimble's Varieties, for refusing to sell a colored man a ticket for the lower part of the house, and demanding that he take a seat in the gallery; one against Mr. Cox, of the Brownsville packet line, for ejecting a colored passenger from the dining room of his boat, and the case of Boston Lang, colored, who charges Jerome Shaffner, of the St. Cloud Hotel, of this city, with denying him his constitutional rights.

Reunion of Battery B.

Battery B, of the First Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, resident in Lawrence county, will hold its seventh annual reunion at New Castle to-day. This Battery has a good record and the reunion will doubtless be both pleasant and profitable. Captain McClelland, of this city, who was in command when the battery was mustered out, will be present and participate in the meeting. Ex-Governor Curtin will deliver the address, after which a banquet will be given at the Leslie House. This battery was organized on the 26th of April, 1861, at Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, and was the only battery in the Reserve Corps from Western Pennsylvania.

Alleged False Imprisonment.

Jacob Galloway yesterday instituted suit, in the Court of Common Pleas, against Harry Horbach, for an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, without probable cause, had him arrested, on the 3d of March last, for cruelty to animals, charging that he had inhumanly and unmercifully beaten a horse belonging to Horbach. Plaintiff was arrested, upon a warrant issued by Alderman Powers, and committed to jail for trial, where he remained five weeks. The grand jury found a true bill, but on the trial of the case the accused was acquitted. He brings this action for damages, alleging that the charge was groundless and malicious.

Entertainment.

The entertainment given for the benefit of the Sabbath school connected with the Centenary M. E. church, last evening, was quite successful. It consisted of music by the High school, interspersed with dramatic declamations by Pittsburgh's rising elocutionist, Master George Steeth. His principal readings on this occasion consisted of the "Battle of Lake Regillus," "Vagabonds," and "Richard III's Soliloquy." The young gentleman has considerable of oratorical talent, is an ardent student of elocution, and improves steadily. We are glad that our young friend is being encouraged in his chosen advocation and is becoming quite popular as a local amateur reader. He will read again at the Centennial school entertainment to be given in the hall of Soho school building, on Friday evening, April 28, 1876.

Detective Miller Prosecuted.

Detective Gotlieb Miller, late of the Allegheny police force, has been prosecuted by Smith Elkins, before Alderman D. L. Smith, for felonious assault and battery, and has entered bail for a hearing. The facts in this case were published yester day. There is no doubt that Detective Miller, in shooting a prisoner whom he had arrested on a trivial charge, is guilty of a species of recklessness that is altogether too common among police officers, many of whom seem to labor under the impression that they are justifiable under the law in shooting prisoners who are endeavoring to escape. It is about time that they should be informed as to the law in such cases made and provided, and the way to impart such information in order that it may not be soon forgotten is to make an example of some reckless shooter.

Rev. Kane, of New Salem.

At the meeting of Allegheny Presbytery yesterday the case of Rev. Kane, of New Salem church, Butler county, came up. Several members of the congregation, it appears, desire that the pastoral relation be dissolved and that Mr. Kane step down and out. There was no charge on specifications presented, the movers against Mr. Kane merely saying that "his season of usefulness had passed." The pastor in his defense stated that the reason they wanted him out was because he had "preached too much Gospel" by sermonizing against dancing and intemperance. The committee appointed two weeks ago to investigate the matter reported yesterday, recommending that the pastoral relations between Mr. Kane and New Salem church be dissolved. After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

A Cemetery to be Reached by Rail.

We made mention a few days ago of a proposed cemetery to be located on the line of one of our railways, entering Union Depot. It will be seen in another column that this scheme has taken place and an organization is being effected. There seems to be no question but that the cities must eventually locate their burial places at such distances from the possibility of encroachment as to render necessary to use the railway. Pittsburgh especially has had an unpleasant and costly experience in her burial places, and it is a foregone conclusion that proper, healthful cemeteries within the city limits will, in the course of not a great many years, become affected by the soot and dirt of our atmosphere to an extent that will forever their abandonment, as in the case of the burial places which preceded them. As to the merits of this particular scheme, the grade of the Elmwood Cemetery an examination will force the conclusion that it is well considered in all its bearings and is eminently worthy of acceptance by the public.

SCULLING MATCH.

Layberger and Bulgy Sign Articles.

Articles of agreement were signed last night by Nick Layberger, of the McKee Club, and Fred. Bulgy, of the Howard Club, for a three mile scull race. The articles stipulate that the race should be rowed on the Allegheny river, over the Ewalt street bridge course, between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 13th. The race is for a purse of $600. Mr. Zacharias has been selected stockholder, and the first deposit of $50 is to be made to-day by each party, the second deposit of $100 to be put up on Saturday, May 6th, and the final deposit of $100 on Wednesday, May 10th. Bulgy agrees to allow Layberger $25 for expenses, to be put up with the final deposit. There will be two stake boats, one and a half miles from place of starting, each man to turn his boat from right to left. The referee is to be chosen on the night of the last deposit.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

Meeting of Stockholders Last Night—Nominations for President Treasurer and Directors—A Harmonious Meeting—An Interesting Letter, &c, &c.

A meeting of stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company was held last night at Lang's Hall, on Liberty street. The stockholders were called together by the following notice printed on postal cards and sent through the mails, and published in the daily papers:

PITTSBURGH, April 22, 1876.

At a meeting of part of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, held on the 21st inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite all the shareholders to attend a meeting at Lang's Hall, 419 and 421 Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election for President, Treasurer and Secretary, to be held May 2d. You are urgently requested to be present.

J. R. HUNTER,
H. M. BENNETT,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Robert Liddell, Mr. James G. Weidon was called to the chair and Mr. Wm. Lundy appointed Secretary.

The Chair said he was not informed as to the object of the meeting, and he would be glad if some gentleman would state it.

Mr. H. M. Bennett said that, although his name appeared on the call, he was not informed as to the particular object of the meeting. He believed it had been called at the instance of a number of disaffected stockholders, who desired a change in the management. Mr. Hunter, the other member of the committee appointed to notify the stockholders of this meeting, was not present. He had sold all his stock day before yesterday, and was no longer a party in interest.

Mr. Calvin Wells said, as Mr. Hunter's name had been mentioned, he had a letter concerning that gentleman which he desired the Secretary to read.

The Chair said the letter would be read at the proper time.

Mr. Lundy said, in explanation of the object of the meeting, that many of the stockholders were dissatisfied with the management of the affairs of the company. It had been intimated that it was controlled by a ring. Some pretty broad assertions had been made by Mr. Livingston, and no one had taken the trouble to refute them. It seemed strange that the accounts of the company had not been audited for three years. The stockholders who called this meeting think there should be a change in the management, and this was the object of the meeting.

The chair said this was irregular. It was not proper for a few stockholders to make nominations without notice to all.

Mr. Young, in answer to Mr. Lundy's statement in regard to auditing the accounts, said an auditing committee had been appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Lundy—What we want is a provision in the by-laws for an auditing committee every year.

Mr. Calvin Wells—We have felt the need of greater efficiency in the management, and the want of a better organization. We think all the parties in interest should be represented in its directorate. With this object in view a ticket has been suggested, which I submit to this meeting. We went to Mr. Abraham Garrison and asked him to take the position of President and he has consented. Mr. Brewster has consented to accept the office of Vice President. For Directors, Messrs. Wm. Frew, A. J. French, R. Pitcairn, and J. C. Lang are suggested. This ticket would be satisfactory to the unrepresented and dissatisfied element known as the German stockholders.

The Chair—It had better be first determined whether it is proper to make nominations with only a part of the stockholders present.

Mr. French—It would not be proper unless all the stockholders have been notified.

Mr. J. C. Lang submitted a list of the stockholders, with the names of those who were notified checked off, from which it appeared that only a few had been omitted. He stated that the notice had also been published in the newspapers of the city.

Mr. Liddell—This being the case, it is proper to make nominations, and I now move that we proceed in that direction.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Liddell nominated Mr. A. Garrison for President, when the nominations for that office closed.

The following persons were nominated for Directors: H. M. Bennett, J. C. Lang, Major Wm. Frew, Calvin Wells, Robert Pitcairn. The name of Mr. French was omitted at his own request.

Mr. Liddell then stated it would be ascertained if the ticket was satisfactory. It was highly important that there should be no disaffection.

Mr. Wells—The names proposed will make a change in the management, and that is what we are after.

Mr. Young called the attention of the Chair to a letter which had been sent up by Mr. Wells to be read. The document was read by the Secretary, as follows:

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, }
PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1876. }

D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The inclosed postal card I have this day received by mail. Can you tell me what it means?

Joseph R. Hunter, one of the signers, called on me some time ago and urged me strongly to give up the Consolidated Company and go back to the City Gas Company. I promptly declined, telling him I would not take their gas if offered at fifty cents per thousand. Call and see me at our office when you have leisure, and explain the enclosed postal card referred to, and oblige yours, very truly,

JOHN MCD. CROSSAN.

The Chair said this was strange conduct for a stockholder.

Mr. Lundy called attention to the fact that under the charter a Treasurer should be nominated.

Mr. John R. McCune was nominated, but that gentleman declined. In doing so he said the offices of Secretary and Treasurer had heretofore been combined, and he saw no good reason for making a change in that respect.

Mr. D'Arcy E. Boulton was then nominated for Treasurer.

There was a brief informal discussion of the affairs of the company the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRES OF 1875.

Losses and Insurance—Report of the Fire Marshal.

Fire Marshal Livingston presented his annual report to the Court af Common Pleas yesterday, giving detailed statements of the fires which occurred in the county during the year 1875:

The first statement gives the aggregate number of fires during the year as follows:

Total number of alarms	356
Alleged value of property where fires occurred	$2,872,433
Gross loss on same	664,069
Amount of insurance on same adjusted	$1,483,683
Amount of insurance unadjusted	50,000
Insurance paid	1,483,683
Insurance unpaid (approximated)	30,700
	450,386

Comparative alleged gross losses, with insurance paid for five years:

1872—Loss	$664,211	
Insurance paid	355,472	
1873—Loss	520,298	
Insurance paid	271,595	
1874—Loss	667,597	
Insurance paid	439,635	
1875—Loss	519,241	
Insurance paid	313,328	
1876—Loss	664,666	
Insurance paid and unadjusted	490,389	

The number of fires are three more this year than last; the insurance paid for the same time is about $23,006 less.

In proportion to the size of our cities and the number of the inhabitants of our county, our losses are greater than those of Philadelphia; for the year just closed Philadelphia had 669 fires; insurance on the same, $6,543,780, and the insurance loss on the same was $1,193,970.

The causes of the fires and fire alarms are then given in detail by the Marshal: Defective flues caused 25 fires; incendiary alarms generally useless, 27; well defined cases of incendiarism, 53; by non-explosive fluids, 2; by oil stills, 12; unknown causes, 39; from sparks, &c., from houses, 44; suspicious causes, 29.

The incendiary fires for the year are far greater than last year, and from "unknown causes" twenty-seven more than for the same time.

The deaths resulting from fires since the last report were as follows:

March 30, 1875—Mrs. Kennedy, at No. 86 Third avenue, clothes taking fire from the stove.

May 6, 1875—Ida L. Gray, nine years, clothes taking fire from burning brush heap, on premises of Mr. Josh. Huey, at West Elizabeth.

August 27—Jessie York, domestic in the family of L. Wasmansdorf, clothes taking fire from burning wood, while using refined oil to kindle a fire in a cook stove; clothing ignited; building and contents destroyed. The deaths from the above cause are less than last year.

The Case of Fred. Myers.

Messrs. Reardon and Coyle, yesterday, filed a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of Fred. Myers, convicted of the murder of August Dorn. The reasons assigned are, that the verdict was against the law and the evidence; and that the Court erred in charging the jury: "If you have a doubt on the question of insanity, it resolves itself in favor of the Commonwealth." The counsel say they have other reasons to file as soon as the charge of the Court is placed on file.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE were forty-nine deaths in the city last week.

DR. A. H. GROSS has somewhat improved in health, and is expected home to-day.

JAMES CHARLES, a pump maker, residing at No. 285 North avenue, had his leg broken by a fall on the sidewalk Monday evening.

NEW cases of infectious diseases occurring in the city last week are reported as follows: Smallpox, 16; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; total, 23.

THE verdict in the Coroner's jury in the case of John R. Eller, the brakeman who was killed at Hawkins' Station, Monday evening, was "accidental death."

ELLEN MCCLURG yesterday entered suit for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, against Joseph Miller and wife, who are charged with having slandered her.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Allegheny Presbytery and Dr. Hopkins—The General Assembly Asked to Condemn the Auburn Professor's Teachings.

Allegheny Presbytery met in Dr. Hodge's church, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to consider the petition of Dr. Annan, to memorialize the next General Assembly on the question of Sabbath observance, the petition having reference to the famous paper read by Professor Hopkins before the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held in this city last fall. Rev. Mr. Halliday presided, and, after preliminary services, Dr. Allison, as chairman of the committee, on the Hopkins matter, presented a report. He said the committee had considered the memorial offered by Dr. Annan, but did not think it altogether satisfactory, and so decided to set it aside and to report a new memorial, which he proceeded to read. The substance of this memorial is as follows: The General Assembly is asked to reaffirm its former deliverances on the divine authority and perpetuity of the Sabbath, because of the persistent attempts to secularize the Lord's day; because it is declared the church has changed its ground on the subject; and because Dr. Hopkins had denied that the fourth commandment was of moral and perpetual obligation. The paper of Dr. Hopkins is quoted from, and his utterances contrasted with the doctrines laid down in the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms. The General Assembly is asked to condemn Dr. Hopkins' teachings; to reaffirm the divine authority and perpetuity of the Lord's day, and that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week; and also to reaffirm the duty of keeping the Sabbath holy unto the Lord; and to enjoin that this doctrine covering the Sabbath be taught by all the ministers, and also by all the professors in the theological seminaries.

The paper was discussed at some length. Dr. Annan offered an amendment, so as to tighten up a little more on Hopkins, by "purging theological seminaries" of such dangerous teachings.

Dr. Allison thought that the report covered all the necessary points.

Rev. Lawrence thought Mr. Annan's resolution was entirely in harmony with the committee's memorial.

Dr. Hornblower agreed with Mr. Lawrence in this, but said that he couldn't see why this Presbytery should make this a personal matter with Dr. Hopkins, as the amendment contemplated. The business of the committee was sufficiently strong, and it need go no further.

Rev. J. S. Travelli considered that this Presbytery has gone further even than it is wise to do. This question is too great a one to settle in a hurry.

Rev. Burchard said that inasmuch as the alleged offense of Dr. Hopkins was not even committed within the bounds of this Presbytery, he did not believe in acting rashly in the matter.

Rev. Milligan said he didn't think it was proper for this Presbytery to memorialize the General Assembly at this time. This Presbytery had called the matter to the attention of Cayuga Presbytery, and without waiting to see what that Presbytery did, this Presbytery proposes to go to the General Assembly. It was time enough to wait and see what Cayuga Presbytery did. The speaker did not believe in precipitate action.

Rev. Lawrence said that he, too, really did not see any necessity for this proposed action at this time.

At this point the question was called on Mr. Annan's amendment and it was lost, but three voices being heard in the affirmative.

The report of the committee then came up for discussion.

Rev. W. H. Hill said that he objected to the report because it is unnecessarily lengthy, and because that it grates harshly. It arraigned Dr. Hopkins personally, whereas the speaker's idea was to get before the General Assembly a deliverance upon the whole Sabbath question, without dictation or reference to particular cases. He thought the Presbytery should be exceedingly careful in the wording of any papers on the Sabbath question.

Question was then called on the adoption of the report and it was carried, there being several voices in the negative.

Dr. Lowry stated that he wished it understood that none of the professors connected with the Allegheny Theological Seminary had urged this action, and he did not wish the impression to go out that there was any feeling on the part of the Allegheny professors against those of the Auburn Seminary.

Mr. Travelli hoped Dr. Lowry and the professors in the seminary would bear in mind that it was impossible to separate the seminary from this action of the Presbytery—that Dr. Hodge had allowed himself to be put forward on the ground that he was the great expounder of the views of the church in this region on the Sabbath question, and had alluded in harsh and bitter terms to Dr. Hopkins and his views on that sermon.

Here the discussion ended, and the Presbytery proceeded to other business.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Patrick McDunn, bankrupt, Blair county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, this city. Motion made to refer the specification of objection to bankrupt's discharge to Register Shafer. Decision reserved.

Samuel T. Reed, bankrupt, Beaver county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

Bakewell & Marthens vs. Wettach Bros., debtors, this city. Petition in this case referred to ascertain whether a sufficient number and amount of creditors have joined in the same.

On motion of General A. L. Pearson, John Shannon, of this city, and on motion of Hon. T. B. Bull, Wm. A. McCormick, of Mercer county, were admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Evan Jones vs. Thomas H. Dovereaux, with notice to William Ward; scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $746 57.

People's National Bank vs. Robert Woods; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $9,228 94.

Nancy Lewves, by her next friend, filed an application for a divorce against Julius Lewves, the ground alleged being desertion and abandonment. A subpœna was awarded.

John P. Scholl vs. Gottleib Ludewig; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $425 63.

Paul Herbert vs. Julius Weissert and wife. Verdict for defendants.

First National Bank of Indiana vs. Henry Brown and John Couch. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,371 46. This was an action on a note.

First Fational Bank of Indiana vs. Henry Brown, impleaded with J. B. Wilson; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,371 46.

In the case of Haigh vs. Miller, the jury found for the defendant, and certified a balance in his favor of $8 30.

James W. Arrott vs. M. Grogan and J. M. Carson. Verdict for plaintiff, $106 66.

The South Side Cemetery Company filed an application for an amendment to their charter, and an order for publication was made.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kuhn vs. Meskimmen; Ready vs. Owens; Romine vs. Hyndman; Morgan vs. Baumgart; Straut vs. Domenec, trustee; Graw vs. Max von Mitzel; Kelly vs. McKee and Blondin; Hadley vs. Negley & Co; Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer; Knight vs. Fox & Co; Mendel vs. Long *et al*; Drhew vs. McKee *et al*.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Jennie Gibson, by her next friend, vs Mary Chase Caswell and Robert Caswell; previously reported. Jury out.

John Britain and wife vs. F. Rose, Robert Flinn and Thomas Mehan; previously reported. On trial.

Mary E. Boreland vs. John Morris and Mary Morris. This was an action to recover damages for slanderous words alleged to have been uttered. The plaintiff is a school teacher, living in Tarentum, and it is claimed that on a celebration of the Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school, given on the Fourth of July, 1874, the defendant, Mrs. Morris, caused it to be circulated that the sister of the plaintiff kept a house of ill repute and that the plaintiff frequented that house. The plaintiff, during the trial, was granted leave to be heard in person, whereupon the defendants pleaded surprise, and a juror was withdrawn and the cause continued.

Conrad Dietrick vs. Stephen Biltner. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cooke vs. Murphy; Drhew *et al*. vs. A. V. R. R.; Fetterman vs. O'Hara; M'Arthur vs. Armstrong; Rumbaugh vs. Industrial Institute; Fetterman vs. Blair Iron Co.; Hutchinson *et al*. vs. Pfrauzinger; Jackson vs. Jones; Owens vs. Snodgrass; Williams vs. Keller; Scully vs. Conway *et al*.; Johnson vs. Briggs; Ward vs. Neville; Hering vs. Studleman.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Patrick Gillespie, indicted for illegal liquor selling, on oath of R. W. Boyce.

Charles F. Bauer, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Wm. Rosenberg, was acquitted.

In the case of Frederick Riddle, indicted on oath of Joseph Campbell, for felonious assault and battery, and in the case of Jacob Ruby, Charles Emerick, Edward Emerick and Cornelius Whaley, indicted on oath of Frederick Riddle, for felonious assault and battery, the jury convicted Jacob Ruby and Charles Emerick and acquitted the other defendants.

Thomas Porter, charged with conspiracy to defraud, was acquitted.

Fred. Bauers is on trial on a charge of false pretenses.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. L. Reigard, J. Myer, John Griffin, M. J. Clark, Mary J. Hays, *et al*., C. McGrogan *et al*., F. Graff, D. Jackson, *et al*., C. Keifer, H. Lang, M. Walsh, T. Johnston, H. Pollett, (5), O. Downes, M. A. McQuiston, (2), F. Bowers, W. McCune, F. S. Hill, C. F. Bauer, R. H. Caughey, J. O'Hara *et al*., T. F. Hilman, J. Shouse, J. Busha, D. Lougher (3), J. Bryan, G. R. Snelling (2), P. Walch *et al*., M. Hass, J. P. Bailey, Wm. Rodgers, J. Crilley, A. Logan, B. Logan, W. M. Brown.

PITTSBURGH PRESBYTERY.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery met at the Sixth Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. S. G. Wilson, pastor, Franklin street, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

The session was opened with a sermon by Rev. F. L. Senour the retiring Moderator, pastor of the Seventh church.

After the sermon the Presbytery was constituted with prayer, and a call of the roll showed that about fifty clergymen and forty elders were present.

Rev. C. W. Wycoff, of the Bethel Church, was elected Moderator, and Rev. G. M. Kerr Secretary.

The following hours were fixed upon for the sessions of the Presbytery: Meet at 9 A. M.; recess at 12:30; meet at 1:30 P. M.; recess at 5:30; meet at 6:30 and adjourn at 9:30 P. M. The last half of each morning session will be spent in devotional exercises.

The rest of the session was occupied by routine business, after which the clergy and elders partook of a bounteous dinner, in the basement of the church, prepared by the ladies.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbytery met at the hour appointed, the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Wycoff, in the chair.

A committee, consisting of Revs. S. J. Wilson, J. J. Beacom, and Elder M. W. Rankin, was appointed to visit and organize a church at Bridgeville, on the Chartiers railroad, in accordance with the petition of members of the Bethany church.

Messrs. A. K. Brown, of the Centre church, and Adolphus Alexander, of the Sixth church, were received under the care of Presbytery as candidates for the ministry.

The call extended to Rev. Robt. Kerr, of the Steubenville district, to the pastorate of the Miller's Run Church, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, was confirmed.

Rev. Moorhead Edgar was dismissed to the Presbytery of Des Moines, and Rev. C. K. Potter to that of Council Bluffs.

The hearing of Congregational settlements and benevolent contribution was made the order of business at eleven o'clock this morning.

Rev. Mr. McCaig submitted a series of resolutions fixing the first Sabbath of July as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to be observed as recommended by the General Assembly; that the pastor or supply of each church deliver a historical memorial discourse on that day and copies of which discourse should be furnished to the Clerk of Presbytery and to the Historical Society of Philadelphia, and that arrangements be made by which such memorial discourse should be delivered at every church. A circular from the Historical Society asking that a collection be taken up in each church on the day mentioned for the erection of an iron fire proof building for the Library at Philadelphia was also presented, and the two were referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Wm. Hunter, Francis Stonesifer and W. H. Hyde all passed satisfactorily partial examinations for licenses to preach the everlasting Gospel.

Messrs. Craytor and Wilson Asdale passed their examination, but will not apply for license until the coming summer. Mr. Graybeil was received from the United Brethren Church.

The Presbytery then took a recess until 6:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Presbytery met at the hour appointed, Rev. Mr. Wycoff in the chair.

The following Commissioners were nominated to the General Assembly which meets at Brooklyn in the latter part of May: Revs. J. J. Beacom, C. V. McKaig S. C. Farris, W. W. McKinney, R. E Moore, J. G. Holland, W. N. Sloan and A. O. Campbell, and Elders Josiah Gray, S. L. Vaneman, Dr. Robert Wray, Samuel Rea, W. C. Aughinbaugh and George Wilson. The election will be held this morning.

Rev. Dr. David McKinney, Chairman of the Committee on Missions, presented the report for the past year. The committee report that the mission work as having been satisfactory, but they mourn the lack of a regular missionary for the home field. During the year $4,128 were received from twenty-four churches out of the forty-eight in the Presbytery. They report a balance on hand at present of $535 50. The report was referred to committee.

Adjourned till this morning.

DR. PRESTLEY'S CASE.

Meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery—Action in the Case of the Deposed Pastor and Other Matters.

Monongahela Presbytery (U. P.) held an adjourned meeting at Mansfield, this county, yesterday, the Moderator, Rev. J. C. Boyd, presiding, and Rev. John S. Sands acting as Clerk.

A request from Zanesville Presbytery (Presbyterian) for a transcript of the record in the case of Dr. James Prestley was taken up. After discussion, in which the fact was developed that the members did not consider the case as one requiring any action on their part, the matter was dropped.

An effort was subsequently made to pass a resolution to the effect that if Zanesville Presbytery should receive Dr. Prestley as a candidate for the ministry this body would not regard such action as discourteous. This was laid on the table.

The Temperancsville congregation, of which, Rev. Ormond is pastor, has a case before Presbytery. The women of the congregation are at war with the pastor, who, they claim, was appointed President of the Ladies' Missionary Society in opposition to the will of a majority of the ladies. Revs. J. C. Boyd, J. M. Johnson and Captain John Gilfillan were appointed a committee to investigate this trouble.

The complaint of Mr. Wm. M. Gormley against the session of the Third church (Rev. Frazier's) was next taken up. This trouble arose in the days when the crusaders flourished, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Gormley attempted to get the session to pass upon the case of Mr. Gamble for selling liquor. Their complaint before the session was not entertained, and on this account they desire to leave the church. Presbytery directed them to apply for certificates of dismissal.

After transacting some other business Presbytery adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

People evidently have a great admiration for Mr. Sothern's *Lord Dundreary*, as they crowd the Opera House nightly to see it. There were very few vacant seats last evening, either upstairs or down. The accompaniment of rippling laughter, whenever *Dundreary* was on the stage, showed unusual enjoyment. Miss Emma Pierce pleases everybody by her ladylike bearing and grace. Mr. W. Daly's *Mooney* and *Buddicombe* are capital characterizations. Mr. Waverly is in his element as *Abel Murcott*, and fully deserves the warm recognition given by the audience. Mr. Owen's *Asa Trenchard* is well conceived and, in the main, well acted. Miss Kate Fletcher makes a very pleasing *Florence*, and Miss Alice Hardinmeyer *Mary* is excellent. Mrs. Baker, Miss Weidman and Miss Johnson also do well.

"Our American Cousin" to-night, again. "David Garrick," a fine comedy, is in preparation.

Library Hall.

The public has discovered at last that "Old Fort Duquesne" is a play of merit, and that the amateur company now giving it at Library Hall are worth seeing and hearing. The result is, a larger audience at each entertainment. The drama runs as well now as if played by professionals, and great taste is displayed in the groupings for tableaux. Some of the performers possess dramatic talent of a high order, and with further cultivation and larger stage experience some would become actresses and actors of note.

There will be a matinee this afternoon, for the convenience of ladies and children who cannot attend in the evening, and the last performance of the drama, for the present at least, will be given to-night. The tableaux, the vocal music, the Indian war dance, the Iliputian drill, the military reviews, the fine scenery, all will be given. The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., deserve credit for the good style in which the play has been produced; and as it was for the benefit of their Centennial fund, it is to be hoped that they may realize a handsome sum.

Lafayette Hall.

Mrs. Slack Davis' pupils will give their annual exhibition at Lafayette Hall tomorrow evening. These occasions are always pleasant. Tickets can be had at Kunkle's, Sixth street.

Young Women's Boarding Home.

The Stephen C. Foster Serenaders and the Columbia Orchestra will give an entertainment at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the Young Women's Boarding Home of Allegheny. The programme will be a fine one. The seats are now on sale at Knake's, Sixth street.

The Forepaugh Centennial Show.

In an advertisement elsewhere printed are set forth, in the most eloquent terms, the wonders comprised in Forepaugh's Centennial Show, which is to favor this locality with exhibitions next week. All quarters of the globe have been laid under contribution to furnish rare and curious animals for the three menageries combined in one, while there is a "classic moral double circus," all exhibited under eight center-pole tents at one price of admission. Adam always did put a good show on the road, and kept his promises to the public; and people may now rely upon seeing something beyond ordinary. But the best way to get an idea of what's coming is to read the announcement, embellished by a picture of a pair of elephants standing with ease and grace upon their heads, to be found in another column.

Allegheny Committees.

At a meeting of the Park Committee last night, the contract for grading, paving and curbing the cartway in the First Ward Park, was awarded to F. Gwinner, at $1,743 50.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met, and let a contract to the Eureka Manufacturing Company for 2,000 feet of hose, at $1 20 per foot.

Where Shall We Bury Our Dead?

It must be apparent to every one that the question, "How shall great cities dispose of their dead," cannot be satisfactorily answered by any of the proposed devices for their *destruction* by "cremation" or any other rapid process of decomposition. All the instincts of our nature recoil from any such suggestion.

It is not by a departure from a custom having its sanction in the sacred and profane history, as well as in the earliest traditions of our race, that we shall solve the problem. But rather in simply adapting the observance of the custom to the changed conditions of city life as it exists to-day, and as on other occasions employing the railway car. There is no other solution. The cemetery of the future *must be* accessible from all parts and surroundings of the city by railway!

The reasons for this inevitable conclusions are many and sufficient. It is a question of but brief time when sanitary and business conditions will again compel the abandonment of further interments within the boundary of the growing city, which already has encompassed the more important of our existing cemeteries, if it shall not be even required to remove the dead, as was the case but recently with the graveyards once far outside the earlier city limits. And it will perhaps be a briefer time when the sulphurous and acrid vapors of our thousand furnaces will not only destroy the vegetation, but will corrode the very marble monuments themselves, and make it impossible to preserve the present beauty of these establishments even if their continuance could otherwise be assured.

And, from an economic point of view, the steadily increasing cost of the necessarily limited space available takes the ownership of even a single "lot" out of the reach of the average family, and the cost of "coverage hire" compels all but the very wealthy to limit the number of attendant funeral guests, or to entail on themselves a tax which deprives them of the ability to care for their graves as they would desire. And again, the time required and the delays incident to this mode of transit prevents many, especially business men, from attending the funeral obsequies of any but their immediate relatives.

It is the mission of the locomotive to change all this. In many cities the change has been accomplished with the most gratifying results. Why shall Pittsburgh, with her peculiar situation especially requiring and especially suited to this step in progress, longer delay in taking it?

In the belief that it will satisfy all these considerations, and others of importance not adverted to, it has been determined to organize an association to establish and maintain

A PUBLIC CEMETERY
TO BE REACHED BY RAILWAY,
AT
IDLEWOOD,

on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, in Chartiers township, six miles from Union Depot, and but about three miles drive from the end of the new Point Bridge.

Its projectors understand full well that the present is a most unfavorable time to inaugurate any new enterprise, if it require large investments and future obligations; and desiring to perfectly *assure the immediate* and *complete success* of their undertaking, have arranged its basis so as to *perfectly avoid both of these difficulties*.

The ABSOLUTE CONTROL of a sufficiently large area (157 acres) and perhaps the

MOST ELIGIBLE SITE IN ALLEGHENY

has been secured, *without any present payment of purchase money and without any obligation to pay within any specified time any specified sum!*

The present owner of the land having agreed to *assume all the risks* which ordinarily would fall on the company. And moreover, CERTAIN provision has been made to *secure the perpetual preservation* and

ENDOWMENT

of this company to an amount which cannot be less than from $500,000 to $600,000 for the improvement and perpetual preservation of the cemetery. This endowment assures the success and future great wealth of this cemetery as a PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

The plan and business basis is otherwise liberal to a degree (it is believed) never before equalled; and while it affords to the present owner of the lands a prospective liberal return for his investment and the risks which he alone takes, it secures to a limited number of first purchasers *opportunities of advantage and profit rarely found in any business at any time.*

Its plan of government will commend itself to every one. All affairs of the company will be controlled by a board of ELEVEN TRUSTEES, to be elected annually by the *owners of lots* within the cemetery.

The whole policy contemplated in the administration of its affairs has in view the establishing at this point of

THE CEMETERY OF THE FUTURE

for these cities. A Necropolis that will, at no distant day, cover its thousand acres and will remain through all time a possession for a burying place for their people.

And to the end that those anticipations may be at once accomplished as of certain realization, every condition calculated to give this institution a broad and deep foundation in the interests and sympathies of the whole community will be immediately made available.

The system of conducting funerals by railway, connecting with all the roads entering Union Depot, and running the coaches thence into the cemetery grounds, will be introduced under conditions that will afford the *fullest opportunity for every manifestation of consideration and respect for the dead*, and will, while providing for a greatly larger concourse of attendant friends, permit a very marked degree of economy in so doing.

The extensive grounds already secured and the vast adjoining acreage on which

THE CITY WILL NEVER ENCROACH,

and which can never have a purchaser in competition with the cemetery, *assure the continuance* of such comparatively low prices as will enable those of even moderate means to purchase and beautify areas